

was added that he feels this position is in consonance with his expressed attitude that no one nation should assume the role of master at the conference.

Official Photograph Taken.

During President Wilson's inspection of the American Peace Mission headquarters in the Hotel de Crillon yesterday an official photograph was made of the President and the other delegates by army photographers. President Wilson sat in the center, with Secretary Lansing and Col. House on his right, and with Henry White and Gen. Bliss on his left. The photograph was taken in the conference room of the American headquarters, which overlooks the broad Place de la Concorde, where stood the guillotine during the French Revolution.

President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson late this evening motored in a driving car to the Franco-American Committee rooms on the Champs Elysees, which is lined with captured enemy guns. They were received by several hundred members and guests, and President Wilson shook hands with all of them.

The President and Mrs. Wilson remained in the rooms for half an hour. Crowds of persons, knowing the President and Mrs. Wilson, thronged the sidewalks, notwithstanding the downpour, and when they drove off cheered them.

It has rained for three days and the President is beginning to feel his enforced confinement, but he is in perfect health. The weather is expected that better weather soon will let him outdoors more.

The reason given for President Wilson's desire to make an early visit to England, it is understood, is that he has found it might be necessary to return to Washington much earlier than he had expected. Whether this means a change in the President's entire programme, including his journey to Italy, is not known here.

Possible Reasons for Delay.

An interesting feature of the discussion of the President's intended visit, beginning next Thursday, is that the present British Cabinet is technically not in a position to speak for the Government until the result of the recent elections are known on December 23. There is little doubt, however, that the British Government and its associates have been rejected. The President personally has taken a hand in seeing that the United States is informed of what is going on in the peace conferences. He took the first step last night at his conference with the British delegation, and he has decided and later announced that the delegates would see American newspaper correspondents each morning for a frank discussion of developments and the proceedings of the conferences.

The American peace commissioners conferred with American newspaper correspondents for the first time today. All other correspondents were excluded. It was stipulated that none of the announcements to be made for the purpose of publication, being only for the guidance of the correspondents.

The date of the first meeting of the international conference has not been determined, nor has the date of the first assembling of the peace congress. It has not been determined whether the actual sessions will be open. President Wilson's inclination is said to be that the sessions be open as far as is possible, but it is expected that it will develop that much of the work will be done confidentially and then perfected openly.

It seems probable that German representatives will figure in the preliminary sessions, and until these are disposed of it cannot be decided whether the neutrals will be invited to discuss the subject of a league of nations. The consensus of the best informed observers here seems to be that they ultimately will be so invited.

It seems evident that Americans may expect that the announcements on the progress of the conference will be of a very limited nature until after the new year, the intervening time being taken up by exchanges which are necessarily confidential.

WILSON GETS FIRST LEGISLATION IN PARIS

Probably Has Signed Measure for Advance Xmas Pay.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The first resolution of Congress requiring the President's signature adopted since President Wilson sailed for the peace conference has reached him in Paris and word that it had been signed was expected momentarily at the White House.

Secretary Tumulty was notified by cable today of the arrival of a State Department courier with the joint Congress resolution authorizing the usual Christmas time advance payment of December salaries to Government employees. Without the President's signature it would become law Saturday in time for the payments, but the signature probably already has been attached.

This procedure is to be followed in the case of all acts of Congress while the President is abroad. State Department messengers travel to and from Europe at frequent intervals, making the trip across in about a week. The President, holding that he surrenders none of his functions or powers by being abroad, is said to have no doubts about the legality of the course mapped out. The engrossed copies of bills and resolutions are forwarded to him promptly.

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BRITONS ADVISED TO TRUST WILSON

Arnold Bennett Says President's Lead on Peace Should Be Followed.

CALLS HIS VIEW UNBIASED

London "Daily News" Writer Favors English-American Compact at Versailles.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—"Why Wilson came to Europe" is the subject of a striking article by Arnold Bennett in the Daily News.

"By this move," says the writer, "he broke a precedent previously unknown in the whole history of the American nation, and incurred the opposition of many responsible, thoughtful Americans. Moreover, it is creditably reported that he came to Europe full of tremendous determination and armed with ultimata."

Considering the President's fourteen points, Bennett points out that with one doubtful exception they are acknowledged by the whole world. "One may fairly argue," he continues, "that the President's presence in Europe is significant. All the allies, including Great Britain, abandoned some of the fourteen points, but if Europe full of tremendous determination and armed with ultimata."

Dealing with the reasons Great Britain should have for listening to America, Bennett argues that America is more disinterested and therefore a better judge of the vast problems before the peace conference than any European nation.

"If Germany had won the United States would have been the next object of her gracious military attention," he writes, "but now that Germany's power has been broken the United States has no interest whatever save the interest of a lasting, universal peace. She is not afraid for her frontiers; un-American subjects of other countries or buffer States mean nothing to her; she hasn't any old scores to wipe out, and emphatically she doesn't want a penny from anybody toward the payment of her war debts."

That is why Wilson should be heeded, and his advice should be followed. It is therefore the duty of every British citizen firmly to support President Wilson's attitude."

CONFUSION IN LONDON OVER WILSON'S VISIT

King Cancels Trip to Welcome Him at Unknown Date.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—There is undisguised confusion in American circles here as the result of the change in President Wilson's plans regarding his coming to London, and those most directly interested are anxiously awaiting an official notice of the President's early coming, which was not to be had up to noon today.

King George V. was announced today, has cancelled his visit to Sandringham Palace for Christmas. He will remain in London instead to welcome President Wilson.

With nothing more definite than the British official announcement of last night to work out the nature of the President's visit, the British press is trying to reach American naval headquarters in Paris to learn what they are concerning the President's trip.

In the absence of such notification it is recalled that the President is reported to have ceased to consider himself an official guest of France when the official reception ceremonies ended. It also is pointed out that the American naval authorities abroad were not notified that the President was coming to Europe until he was almost here, and that the plans of the navy to escort him were in reality unofficially planned.

U. S. Destroyers Still There.

It was suggested in American circles today that the President might come to England in a French or British vessel, although there is nothing available at the British Admiralty to show that such plans are contemplated at present.

All of the American battleships that were in European waters have sailed for home, but there are plenty of American destroyers for the escort of any vessel bearing the President.

The reception of the President in London will not be participated in by the American Army to any extent according to indications. Major-General John Hiddle, commander of the American forces in England, is still here, but most of the troops are homebound bound or are preparing for the trip. British army officers, ever since it was announced that the President was coming to England, have been expressing the hope they would have the entire honor of supplying whatever military forces were required for the protection of the President and for his guards of honor, and for any occasion

when the presence of troops might be desired.

Commenting upon the reported feeling in Paris that the preliminaries to the peace conference are being unnecessarily delayed, and that there is a disposition to blame the British authorities for this, the Times today says there is real need that the inter-allied discussions begin without a day's needless delay.

This is especially true, the newspaper thinks, as regards the preliminary conversations among the respective leaders, mentioning in particular President Wilson, who comes fresh to the discussions.

Now that the British election is over, the Times adds, there can be no excuse for postponing the meetings. It assumes the time for the consultations is contingent upon the President's plans and in this connection it welcomes the prospect of an early visit by him to London.

NEW VIEW OFFERED ON FREEDOM OF SEAS

Manchester "Guardian" Man Explains Wilson's Stand.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The American view of the relation of the freedom of the seas to the league of nations, as he understands it, is explained by the Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian in a despatch to his newspaper.

The British people, he says, are not asked to surrender their "means of pressure," but to agree on the conditions for their use. The correspondent supposes the case of a Government would be realistic and going to war and declares that in such a case the league would use all the force at its disposal against that Government, including the blockade and capture at sea.

In commenting editorially upon President Wilson's visit to London, now in immediate prospect, the Guardian today regards it as signifying that the President means business, which the leisurely arrangements previously contemplated hardly seemed to imply. "It is unnecessary to speculate," continues the newspaper, upon the precise nature of this sudden change of plan, but obviously the circumstances of the moment are not such as to brook delay.

"Mr. Hoover has been here nearly a fortnight. He has a vast task to perform. Before he left America Mr. Hoover said he favored the raising of the blockade, but his statement to this effect was not allowed to appear in England, the opposite impression being conveyed instead. Has Mr. Hoover changed his mind, has he been overruled, or is the decision pending?"

SAYS WILSON FAVORS POLICY.

League to Enforce Peace Answers Denial Sent From Paris.

The League to Enforce Peace issued a statement yesterday from its national headquarters upon the denial sent by President Wilson from Paris of the Chicago Tribune's declaration that Mr. Wilson had approved the plan of the league. The league says it never has sought the endorsement of any particular plan and insists that it merely seeks to crystallize public opinion without insisting upon a definite, final plan of action.

It is asserted in the statement that the league has definite assurance that the President agrees with "the general policy of the league."

FRENCH SET DAMAGE CLAIMS.

Losses Entitled to Prior Consideration Are Shown.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Deputy Louis Dubouche in the Chamber of Deputies today during a discussion of a bill dealing with reconstruction and war damages said he estimated the values of French houses destroyed at 20,000,000,000 (\$1,000,000,000), furniture at 5,000,000,000 (\$1,000,000,000), agricultural losses at least 10,000,000,000 (\$1,000,000,000), mines at least 20,000,000,000 (\$1,000,000,000), and railroads 9,500,000,000 (\$1,500,000,000).

The Deputy said these losses should have priority.

GERMANS MUST GIVE 5,100 MORE ENGINES

January 16 Is Limit for Delivery of Locomotives.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—According to Berlin despatches received here the Germans, between December 17 and December 26, must deliver to the Allies 1,700 locomotives. From December 27 to January 6 and from January 7 to January 16 two additional batches of 1,700 each must be turned over. It is asserted that if the deliveries are not carried out with regularity the Germans will be forced to give up 500 additional locomotives.

Other despatches from Germany say that the French General Nudant requested an authentic list of all war prisoners liberated by Germany and also a list containing the names of all prisoners who died in that country. It is asserted that the French released German prisoners also that they must send war prisoners on their journey home.

ITALY'S MONARCH CALLS ON WILSON

Visits American President to Invite Him to Be Guest in Rome.

CHEERED BY VAST CROWD

Pershing's Veterans and Army Nurses Among Those Who Greet Royal Visitor.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by the heir to the Italian throne, the Prince of Piedmont, and a small personal guard, arrived in Paris today. A warm welcome was given the Italian monarch by President Poincaré, Premier Clemenceau and the other Ministers, and the throngs in the streets acclaimed him vociferously as the procession left the station and went to the Italian Embassy.

The King paid a visit to President Wilson this evening at the Murat mansion. It had been expected that President Wilson would meet for the first time at the luncheon to be given to-morrow in honor of the King by Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, and that they would again come together, and possibly find time for conversation, at a dinner to be given at the Italian Embassy by the King to the President Friday evening.

During the King's visit to the Murat mansion, in addition to inviting President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson to visit Italy, he also extended the invitation to Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President.

The visit of the King took place at 8 o'clock. The conversation between the monarch and the President, who is said to have been most cordial, lasted half an hour. Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino will meet President Wilson at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Invites President to Italy.

Speaking to a group which surrounded him this afternoon, King Victor Emmanuel said that besides coming to Paris to visit the French people and Government he was very glad to be able, personally and officially, to invite President Wilson to be his guest at the Quirinal, and that he had been requested by Queen Helena to extend the same invitation to Mrs. Wilson.

Notwithstanding the unpleasant weather, with its squalls of cold rain and wind, crowds gathered along the route from the station to the embassy to greet the fourth ruler who has visited France in the last fortnight. So dense were the crowds that thousands were unable to get a glimpse of the King and the heir apparent. As the salute of 101 guns was being fired the King and the Prince of Piedmont were cheered loudly. President Poincaré and the French Ministers also were enthusiastically applauded and often forced to lift their hats.

Americans Also Participate.

The Italian colony was out in force to receive the King. In the windows of the Italian restaurants photographs of King Victor Emmanuel were to be seen. Some of them bore placards saying: "Let us all salute our King, our democratic King, who during four years lived at the front the life of a soldier and was one of the makers of the victory. He never obtained a furlough, except in time of ministerial crisis."

Members of the American expeditionary forces also participated in the welcome to Victor Emmanuel. In heavy motor trucks they lined the transverse streets overlooking the route of the procession. In addition to soldiers the trucks contained hundreds of army nurses. All the Americans cheered lustily as the procession passed and frequently there were shouts in French of "Vive Italy! Vive le Roi!"

President Poincaré tendered a luncheon to the King at the Elysee Palace. The guests included the Prince of Piedmont, Vittorio Orlando, the Italian Premier, Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, the former French Presidents Loubet and Fallieres, Marshal Foch and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

GREEK HONOR FOR GEN. MARCH

Col. Cordier and Lieut.-Col. Davis Also Decorated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Minister Roussea of Greece informed the State Department today that the King of Greece had conferred decorations upon Gen. March, Chief of Staff; Col. Constant Cordier, liaison officer of the General Staff; and Lieut.-Col. Edward Davis, military attaché of the American Legation at Athens.

Upon Gen. March the King conferred the Grand Cross of George I. Col. Cordier was made a Great Officer of the Order of George I, and Col. Davis an officer of the same order.

GERMAN BOUNDARIES WILL BE BIG PROBLEM

Chief Concern Is in Regard to Polish Frontier.

By J. E. MacKENZIE, Formerly Berlin Correspondent of the London Times.

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LONDON, Dec. 19.—Tad real obscurity of the future of Germany in Europe lies in the obscurity of the future of Russia. Russo-German relations will be changed vastly by the restoration of Poland and the disruption of Austria-Hungary. The new Germany will control neither the Slavs, the Italians, the Turks, nor any of the Balkan people. She will lose her annexations from the French in 1871 and those from the Danish in 1864.

She also will lose her hold on Belgium and Luxembourg and will find her relations with Holland fundamentally changed. She will see the end of her fiscal domination of Europe by a commercial treaty founded upon the peace of Frankfurt in 1871. The main territorial questions directly concerning Germany are for France, the Polish and the Danish frontiers and the future of German Austria. German intrigues regarding the mouths of the Scheldt and access to Antwerp will be stopped. Luxembourg probably will be liberated from the unarmored neutrality of 1867 and forced into membership in the German customs union and also the way control of 1871. It is unlikely that Germany will be able to prevent the national reunion of Luxembourg and Belgium.

Holstein and Lauenburg are now purely German, and it is clear that Denmark desires nothing but the reclamation of the Danish parts of Schleswig.

The most difficult question concerning the future frontiers of Germany is that of the restoration of Poland. It also, in many respects, is the most important.

AMERICANS NOW "AT HOME."

Visitors to Paris Established. Ready for Business.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The United States Government can now be proclaimed as firmly established upon European soil.

We have the whole paraphernalia of the national capital transplanted—the State, War and Navy departments in miniature and all of George Creel's committee on public information and several scores of correspondents.

These newcomers from overseas have been busy orienting themselves in the mysteries of Paris, calling upon the Prefect of Police, getting registration credentials, selecting the shortest and safest routes between the various buildings occupied by American customs union and also the way control of 1871. It is unlikely that Germany will be able to prevent the national reunion of Luxembourg and Belgium.

GERMANS WANT EARLY PEACE.

They Wish Prompt Action by National Assembly.

By CHARLES TOWNER. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

FRANKFURT, Germany, Dec. 19.—Germany seems engulfed in a hopeless fog of rumors, the worst of which come from Berlin. I find that the story of the plundering of German soldiers the trucks contained hundreds of army nurses. All the Americans cheered lustily as the procession passed and frequently there were shouts in French of "Vive Italy! Vive le Roi!"

There is a desire for an immediate national assembly due to anxiety to settle down as soon as possible and thereby satisfy Marshal Foch and also get food quickly. The people think a speedy peace will help maintain the popular illusion that the German army was not militarily crushed. This illusion is general, even in some intelligent circles.

GERMANS RETURN CHURCH LOOT.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Bishop Maglione of Bern has received from Cardinal Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, twenty cases containing religious ornaments which were taken from the diocese of Rheims by German soldiers. They will be sent to France.

JOFFRE NOW ONE OF FORTY IMMORTALS

Presidents Wilson and Poincaré Witness Ceremony at Academy.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICA

Marshal Refers to His Visit to This Country and Nation's Sacrifices.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Marshal Joffre is now one of France's Forty Immortals. He was made a member of the French Academy this afternoon. Marshal Joffre was accompanied by his sponsor, Gabriel Hanotaux, and his aide de camp, Commandant Jourat.

Knowing President Wilson was to attend the function, great crowds gathered all along the route followed by the Marshal, and cheers were divided between the great soldier, the American President and President Poincaré.

Marshal Joffre wore the undress uniform of a Marshal of France, having demurred at wearing the elaborate costume of an Academician. "It is as a Marshal of France that I enter the Academy," he said.

Recalls Visit to America.

After reviewing the part played in the war by France, Belgium and the other allies, Marshal Joffre said: "It is not without deep emotion that I look back upon the time which I spent last year in the United States. This people, by the intensity of its affection for France, caused me to sense the strength which it somehow felt, but which it did not yet know how to employ."

"While in the midst of the American crowds I was living hours which I number among the sweetest of my life. In order that France might live in prosperity, that Belgium might re-establish herself, that liberty might reign and that right might be reinstated, America arose and resolved to throw into the fight her last man and her last dollar."

"History does not record a more marvellous achievement than that of millions of men voluntarily breaking away from their peaceful pursuits to cross the seas, where lurked death; to come thousands of miles from their country and give up their lives for a noble cause, a great idea."

"And as if the sacrifice was not completed by sending the husbands and sons, we have seen the wives, the fathers and the mothers exhorting across the seas that phalanx of warriors to alleviate our sufferings and dress our wounds. We have seen them unsparingly giving their gold and the treasures of their hearts, lending on the graves of our sons and adopting our orphans."

Blind Soldier Is Cheered.

"In a brotherly embrace France and America have given one another their faith, a pledge for the present and the future."

Jean Richepin replied to the oration of Marshal Joffre. Every mention of President Wilson and the United States was cheered. When M. Richepin referred to Marshal Joffre as the victor of the Marne the Marshal arose and said: "It is not I; it is the poilu."

All eyes turned to a blind French soldier who was standing at salute in the front row of the balcony. The soldier stood at rigid attention, while loud cheers, led by President and Mrs. Wilson, resounded through the hall.

As the audience filed out an old man was heard reciting to himself in a trembling voice: "Any unit which can advance no more must at all costs hold the conquered ground or be killed on the spot rather than retreat."

The words were an extract from Marshal Joffre's order of the day at the start of the battle of the Marne.

15 Killed by Old German Mine.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—A German mine, which had been planted in a bridge at Guise, has exploded, killing fifteen persons and injuring twenty-five, according to a Guise despatch to the Marne. The date of the explosion is not stated, but the despatch says that it occurred more than a month after the armistice went into effect.

LIEBKNECHT RENEWS ATTACKS ON EBERT

Soldiers' and Workmen's Council Holds Stormy Session

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LONDON, Dec. 19.—The fate of the Ebert Government, perhaps of Germany itself, is being determined in the national councils of soldiers and workmen now in session in Berlin.

The second day of the conference, amid wildest excitement and loud uproars, continued into the late hours of the morning. The Dutch correspondents who are present say that Liebknecht appeared time after time in what formerly was the royal gallery and made repeated attacks on the Ebert regime.

"The situation has now reached a degree of earnestness never attained before," says Vorwarts, "and there is danger that the whole Socialist Government may be knocked out of existence as a sequel to the action of the Spartacus group and the Independents. Naturally this would prolong the armistice and make beginning of peace negotiations impossible and would cause the occupation of the Soviet of Germany by the allied armies."

If Ebert can persuade the Soviets that he will suppress the radicals by adopting a more decided attitude the situation may yet be saved, otherwise there is danger of Bolshevism conquering Germany under Liebknecht or Kautskian returning under some German princeling.

Messages from Amsterdam state that the Ebert Soviet has arrested three directors of the Krupp works, including Dr. Brausenberger, inventor of the long range gun. Taken all together, well informed opinion here looks upon to-day's events as being decisive.

GERMANY DECIDES TO HAVE PRESIDENT

Continued from First Page.

It is difficult to predict what the next twelve hours may produce.

The second day of the Congress Councils was marked by stormy sessions. Herr Landsburg, one of the Majority Socialist members of the Government, denounced the business methods and dictatorial attitude of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council of Berlin. He declared that the executive committee of the Council had presented a chaotic budget statement.

The manner in which the Congress received the statements of the Commission Landsburg indicated that a new executive committee more in harmony with the Government might be elected.

Premier Ebert, after a spirited defence of the Government's policy concerning demobilization and food supply, which had been attacked by Herr Barth, one of the Radical Socialist members of the Government, was cheered loudly.

Just before the session adjourned thirty soldiers created a sensation by invading the meeting room and demanding that the delegates immediately vote to disarm and disqualify all officers and to place all authority in the hands of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils. It was a dramatic climax of a stormy session.

Each soldier carried a placard bearing the family demands of the Spartacus group. In some banners they gained admission through private doors and ranged themselves behind the speaker's stand. Their appearance caused a great uproar in the hall. After repeated efforts the chairman and the members of the Government regained control of the meeting. The Congress finally adjourned in confusion.

The episode was regarded as another attempt by the Liebknecht faction to stampede the Congress.

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ALL LONDON CHEERS HAIG AND HIS AIDS

King and Royal Family Welcome British Marshal and Generals at Palace.

CROWDS ACCLAIM HEROES

Thanks of the Empire Will Go to Leaders and Troops for Great Victory.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Commander in Chief of the British armies in France and Belgium, attended by Generals Plumer, Rawlinson, Birdwood, Byng, and Horne, who were his mainstay in aiding to defeat the Germans, reached London today and was accorded a notable welcome.

The train to London was accompanied from Dover by twenty airplanes, which also hovered over the procession through the densely crowded thoroughfares from the station to Buckingham Palace, where King George welcomed the warriors.

At the station the Generals were met by the Duke of Connaught, representing the King; the Prime Minister, the Secretary for War, members of the army and air commands, representatives of the Admiralty and many other distinguished persons.

The Grenadier Guards with their regimental colors and band were drawn up at the station to act as an escort, and amid loud cheering as its band played "See the Conquering Hero Comes" the crown equerries escorted Sir Douglas to a royal carriage in waiting to take the Field Marshal to the palace.

As the carriage emerged from the station yard the bells of St. Martin's rang out and the crowds again broke into tumultuous cheering. Everywhere the cheering was unbounded.

At Marlborough House there was a brief halt, during which Sir Douglas saluted Dowager Queen Alexandra, who was standing outside her residence.

The carriages passed along the front of the palace to the entrance of the southern gates, where they drove up to the grand entrance. Here Field Marshal Haig and the Generals passed into the palace and were received by King George, Queen Mary and members of the royal family. After the reception they were entertained at luncheon in the state room.

The Commander in Chief is to spend Christmas at his home at Rushmore Hill.

It is said that one of the first acts of the new Parliament will be to submit to it a vote of thanks for the entire empire to Sir Douglas Haig and his Generals and the troops serving under them. It is understood that the vote of thanks will be followed by the usual monetary vote.

3,950 MILE AIR FLIGHT ENDS

Major-Gen. Salmon Reaches Calcutta From Cairo.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Air Ministry announces the landing at Calcutta of Major-Gen. Salmon, whose flight from Cairo to Delhi in a Handley-Page machine was announced on December 17. This airplane, previously had been flown in England and took a short part in the final operation against the Turks on the Palestine front.

The total distance of the journey from Cairo to Calcutta, via Damascus, Baghdad, Bushire, Bandar Abbas, Karachi and Karachi, is about 3,950 miles, the longest ever made by a single pilot. The Handley-Page machine, piloted by Major M. Salmon, which Gen. MacLennan is flying from London to India, has reached Calcutta.

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Men's fine Evening Clothes are as rare as a good after-dinner story. Few know how to tailor the first or tell the second. Ours are hand-tailored and you may take it on the word of authority, that it makes all the difference in the world!

Hand-Tailored—Ready for Service At Last Year's Prices Dress Coat and Trousers \$42 to \$60 Tuxedo Coat and Trousers \$42 to \$58

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